



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE.—The Union has represented the voluntary co-operation of a large number of colleges and universities in the United States, organized to meet a special war emergency. With the return of normal conditions the trustees of the Union have been concerned to work out the wisest plans whether for its continuance and development or for its termination, if that seemed expedient. A dinner meeting was accordingly held in New York on Saturday, April 19th, for the discussion of the whole situation. Those present included about forty representatives of colleges and universities, the General Education Board, the Carnegie Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the new Institute of International Education, the American Council on Education, the American-Scandinavian Foundation, the French High Commission, and the U. S. Bureau of Education. The Secretary of this Association represented it by invitation.

It was voted to refer to a joint committee representing the American University Union, the American Council on Education and the Institute of International Education the problem of working out a plan for co-ordinating their common interests and activities, with a view to the continuance and extension of the work of the Union in Europe, and of the complementary work in this country.

It was also voted to extend the plan to include women's colleges.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The annual meeting of the Council was held in Washington on Friday, May 2. Eleven organizations were represented by some twenty-five delegates, Professor M. R. Cohen of New York City College and the Secretary representing this Association. There was extended discussion of plans for unifying the work of the Institute of International Education, established by the Carnegie Corporation and the American University Union in Europe, with that of the Council. The chairman reported encouraging progress in his efforts to secure an annual income of about \$25,000 from colleges and universities. Dr. S. P. Capen, of the Bureau of Education and the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training, was elected Director of the American Council and expects to devote full time to its work after July 1st. The following persons were elected as members of the Executive Committee of the Council for the coming year:

Chairman of the Council, President A. T. Hadley (Association of American Universities), Secretary, Dean Gildersleeve (Association of Collegiate Alumnae), President D. J. Cowling (Association of American Colleges), Bishop Thomas J. Shahan (Catholic Education Association), Dr. D. B. Johnson (National Council of Normal School Presidents and Principals), Dr. C. R. Mann (Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education), President P. L. Campbell (National Association of State Universities), H. W. Tyler (Association of University Professors) and Director Capen.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION.—Announcement has been made of the establishment of an Institute of International Education, “with sufficient funds to guarantee its permanency and ability to carry out its purposes.” It is understood that these funds have been furnished by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Director of the Institute is Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, recently of the College of the City of New York, and a member of this Association. The Administrative Board is composed of the following: Leo H. Baekeland, Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles Hopkins Clark, Stephen Pierce Duggan, Walter B. James, Alice Duer Miller, Paul Monroe, John Bassett Moore, Henry Morgenthau, Dwight W. Morrow, E. H. Outerbridge, Henry S. Pritchett, William H. Schofield.

An advisory council of men and women prominent in various fields of scholarship and education is in process of formation.

It is intended that the Institute shall serve as “a central bureau of information which will be a clearing house in this country for international relations in education.” A circular issued by the Institute states as follows some of the specific ways in which it hopes to be able to render this service:

1. The preparation and dissemination of information concerning institutions, types of training, graduate instruction, and individual courses in the United States.

A large number of students are now coming to the United States from Latin-America and from the Orient. More students will come from the Allied countries in Europe than have ever come hitherto. Similarly, though in all probability not in so large a number, students will go from the United States abroad. Hence there is a need of accurate information concerning the institutions, curricula, degrees, fees, and other aspects of the educational systems of other countries.

2. The tabulation of fellowships, scholarships, and other financial aids to students.

3. The interchange of professors and other intellectual leaders.

4. Visits of foreign educational missions.

5. International scholarship. Various ways have been suggested by which the Institute could render aid to scholarship by promoting international co-operation. One example will suffice. Bibliographical work in almost every field has been stopped by the war. Even before the war scholarship was hampered because the bibliographical work of one country was often almost unknown in another. A central agency is needed to secure the co-operation in any one field of bibliography of the scholars of all nations. Definite plans are being elaborated to this end. [These plans were proposed to the Institute by Committee V of this Association, and are being developed in co-operation with the chairman of that Committee, Professor F. J. Teggart.]

6. The Institute will serve also as a rendezvous for foreign students and professors upon their arrival in this country, and for American professors and students before their departure to foreign countries. It will assist in such ways as it can to make the period of residence of foreign professors and students in this country one of pleasant memory.

7. The Institute is broadly educational. Though its work will chiefly be in association with educational institutions, it will co-operate with other agencies to disseminate correct information about foreign peoples. These agencies may be in the fields of science, art, finance, labor, or journalism, and the co-operation may take the form of conferences on the various aspects of international relations that have a general educational significance.

The Institute "does not itself contemplate undertaking the establishment of courses, scholarships, or of exchange professorships, much less financing these activities, but it hopes to help in making the existing facilities known and to act as an intermediary between persons who may suggest opportunities of service in international education, and persons who may make these opportunities available.

The Director of the Institute announces that he will be grateful for suggestions from anyone interested in the efficient functioning of the new foundation. Its offices are at 421 West 117th street, New York City.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS.—The minutes of the Twelfth Conference held in New York March 24th include the definition of a college as an institution requiring for admission graduation from a standard secondary school, or the equivalent, and offering a four-year curriculum leading to the first degree in arts or science. Ten specifications are added of qualifications which the Committee considers important, for example, a requirement of fifteen units for admission, a productive endowment of \$300,000, etc. An appendix gives information in regard to academic credit for national service at a considerable number of institutions.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—Publications received from the U. S. Bureau of Education include Bulletin 18 on Commercial Education by Frank V. Thompson, Bulletin 43, Instruction in Art in the United States, by Walter Sargent, Library Leaflet, No. 2, List of References on Educational Tests and Measurements. Higher Educational Circular, No. 14, gives an interesting account of advanced educational work within a Government Bureau—the Bureau of Standards in this case—by P. G. Agnew, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Bureau. The work described is comparable with graduate university work, and is of special interest in connection with the much mooted question of a national university.

MAY BULLETIN.—The BULLETIN is now in press with important announcements in regard to the Pension and Insurance situation. It is suggested that members changing their addresses this month arrange to have the next issue forwarded.